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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,573	08/01/2003	Surinder K. Bains	340.176	5019
27019	7590	11/05/2004		
THE CLOROX COMPANY 1221 BROADWAY PO BOX 2351 OAKLAND, CA 94623			EXAMINER JASTRZAB, KRISANNE MARIE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1744	

DATE MAILED: 11/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/632,573

Applicant(s)

BAINS ET AL.

Examiner

Krisanne Jastrzab

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/1/2003.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to claim 1, "said disinfectant article" lacks proper antecedent basis. This claim is further found to be vague and indefinite because it merely recites a listing of elements without any recitation of their relationship, and such relationship is not clearly evident. Clarification is required.

With respect to claim 2, "the absorbent carrier material" lacks proper antecedent basis.

With respect to claim 3, this claim is found to be vague and indefinite because the Markush language used is improper (i.e. "a synthetic polymer substrate comprising..."). Proper Markush language is "selected from the group consisting of" followed by the listing of possibilities. Correction is required.

With respect to claim 4, "the aqueous disinfectant composition" lacks proper antecedent basis.

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With respect to claim 6, "compositions" lacks proper antecedent basis and this claim also employs improper Markush language as indicated above. Correction is required.

With respect to claims 7, 8, 11, 14 and 17-19, these claims both employ improper Markush language. Clarification is required.

With respect to claims 9, 10 and 19-20, "the storage system" lacks proper antecedent basis.

With respect to claim 12, "said disinfectant article" lacks proper antecedent basis.

With respect to claim 13, "the absorbent carrier material" lacks proper antecedent basis.

With respect to claim 15, "the aqueous disinfectant composition" lacks proper antecedent basis.

With respect to claim 22, this claim also employs improper Markush language and "said package means" lacks proper antecedent basis.

Regarding claim 23, the phrase "or the like" and "such as" renders the claim(s) indefinite because the claim(s) include(s) elements not actually disclosed (those encompassed by "or the like"), thereby rendering the scope of the claim(s) unascertainable. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in that it fails to point out what is included or excluded by the claim language. This claim is an omnibus type claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-5, 9-16 and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guthrie et al., WO 01/92633 A1 in view of Lister U.S. patent No. 5,087,450 and Win et al., U.S. patent No. 4,833,033.

Guthrie teaches a wiping device for treating surfaces with fluids such as disinfectants. The wiping device includes an absorbent core coupled to a thermoplastic sheet and having an impervious backsheet. The absorbent core can be impregnated with the fluid to be used for treating the surface and the entire wipe can be provided in a protective containment system. A preferred material for the absorbent core can be an air-laid nonwoven felt and the combination of the fluids and core is preferably effective over a wide range of temperatures to prevent premature release of the fluid. See the abstract, page 2, lines 18-29, page 3, lines 23-29, page 4, lines 1-5, page 5, lines 23-29, page 6, lines 7-30, page 7, lines 17-22 and page 9, lines 5-11.

Lister teaches the use of an aqueous sodium hypochlorite as the disinfectant impregnating a wipe for application to a variety of surfaces, because the sodium hypochlorite is effective in disinfecting and destroying the HIV virus as well as herpes and hepatitis, and can be successfully included in the wipe form to provide treatment means in hospitals, doctor's offices, and clinics as well as rest rooms and private homes. The wipe can include a hand attachment or a glove attachment for implementation. See column 1, lines 64-68, column 2, lines 1-30 and 55-68, column 3, and column 4, lines 1-6.

Win et al., teach the use of a microfiber material for use as the absorbent material for a wet wipe that prevents evaporation losses for at least 30 days at elevated temperatures. The microfiber material provides the benefit of being an effective medium for a disinfecting wet wipe with the ability to maintain a constant, equal, treating

fluid concentration throughout a stack of such wipes. See the abstract, column 3, lines 26-57, column 4, lines 1-5, column 5, lines 9-62 and claim 1.

It would have been well within the purview of one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize sodium hypochlorite for the treating agent in the wipe of Guthrie because of its recognized efficacy both in wipe applications and for destroying viruses such as HIV and herpes as taught in Lister. It would further have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form the wipe with an absorbent core of the microfiber material taught in Win et al., because it would provide extended protection from evaporative losses while maintaining a consistent treatment concentration.

With respect to claims 5 and 16, Lister clearly teaches the use of the wipe in conjunction with a cleaning element, namely a hand attachment or glove attachment.

Claims 6-8 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guthrie together with Lister and Win et al., as applied to claims 1-5, 9-16 and 20-23 above, and further in view of Serego Allighieri et al., WO 99/52360.

Serego Allighieri et al., teach the known and expected provision of a buffering system in an aqueous disinfecting solution impregnating a wipe applicator for maintaining an appropriate pH in the range of 7-12, of the disinfecting solution. See page 4, page 7, page 11, page 20 and page 22.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include any known buffers in the disinfecting solution of the combination above, such as those taught in Serego Allighieri et al., because it would provide effective maintenance of a pH appropriate for the disinfecting application and compatible therewith.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-23 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-26 of copending Application No. 10/870,093. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are of the same inventive concept, namely the provision of a wipe containing an aqueous hypohalite disinfecting composition with an absorbent carrier, and a protective packaging system. '093 does not require the instantly claimed stability of the hypohalite, however the structure and function claimed are the same and thus the instantly claimed stability would be intrinsic to the claimed subject matter of '093.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

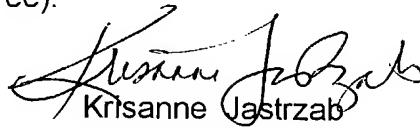
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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Krisanne Jastrzab whose telephone number is 571-272-1279. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Wed. 6:30am-4:00pm and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert J. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1281. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Krisanne Jastrzab
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1744

November 2, 2004